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H – 663

International Court of Justice

H0663-0002

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H0663 - 0003

I certify that none of the documents included herein have been denied by the tribunal and that this document book has been examined with the prosecution in accordance with the ruling of the tribunal dated 4 April 1946.

Je certifie qu'aucun des documents ci-inclus n'a été contesté par le Tribunal, et que ce livre de documents a été examiné par le Ministère Public suivant les règles du Tribunal, en date du 4 Avril 1946.

Ich bestaetige, dass keine der hierin enthaltenen Dokumente vom Gerichtshof abgelehnt wurden und dass dieses Dokumentenbuch gemeinsam mit der Anklagevertretung durchgesehen wurde, in Uebereinstimmung mit der Entscheidung des Gerichtshofes vom 4. April 1946.

F. Seidl

Signature of Counsel

Signature de l'Avocat

Unterschrift des Verteidigers

H0663 - 0004

(Page 1 complete)

FRANK'S Diary, WORKING SESSIONS 1943

Police Conference in the Belvedere at Warsaw on 25 January 1943

Page 1, 2

Notes on the Police Conference on 25 January 1943 in the Belvedere at Warsaw.

S e c r e t

Commencement of the Session: 10 o'clock.

Present: the participants in the Session listed in the attached attendance list; President Struve and President Dr. Ohlenbusch were called in only in the course of the meeting,

The notes contain headings only in some form of Key-words for details refer to the stenographic notes, taken down at the same time.

The Governor General opened the meeting at 10 o'clock.

The Senior SS and Police Leader in the General Government and State Secretary for Security, General of Police KRUEGER, made a detailed report on his whole sphere of duties. The following points were dealt with separately:

a) The security situation in the General Government

b) Cooperation of the police forces in the mobilization of labor.

c) Liability to service in the Police

d) The large-scale action to seize anti-social elements, carried through by order of the Reichsfuehrer SS

e) The evacuation of Jews

f) The activity of the Commissioner of the Reich Commissar for the Strengthening of German Nationality, especially the settling of racial Germans in the Lublin District, County of Zamosc, and resettlement within the country.

The Governor General stated that he had not been previously informed about the carrying out of the large-scale action to seize anti-social elements. This procedure was in opposition to the Fuehrer's decree of 7 May 1942, according to wich the State Secretary for Security must obtain the concurrence

H0663 - 0005

of the Governor General before carrying out instructions by the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of German Police. State Secretary KRUEGER stated that this concerned a secret order which had to be carried out suddenly, moreover, he on his part had already requested the Reichsfuehrer SS to stop the present action and to refrain from further actions of this type. In addition, he expressly promised in accordance with the Fuehrer's decree, to inform the Governor General in future before carrying out instructions by the Reichsfuehrer SS.

H0663 - 0006

ECONOMICS SESSION

in Belvedere Castle in WARSAW, Tuesday, 26 January 1943

Participants:

Governor General Dr. FRANK

State Secretary Dr. BUEHLER

State Secretary Dr. BOEPPLE, and others.....

Page 14

State Secretary Dr. BUEHLER then went into the question as to whether it was possible to carry out a food program which would allow for the exclusion of part of the native population from the food supply. It was agreed by the Governors, the Police and the Party that they could not assume responsibility for this measure.

General Governor Dr. FRANK stated that he would not under any circumstances have anything to do with letting 2 million people starve. He could not and would not assume responsibility for that.

President NAUMANN then pointed out that in the Reich in many offices the idea obviously still existed that it was possible to procure food in considerable quantities on theblack market in the General Government. Therefore, in the opinion of some offices in the Reich, it should be possible for the General Government to continue to procure substantial supplies for the Reich. It would have to be assumed from the beginning, that, on the contrary, seizures in the General Government had gone to the extreme limit. This point of view was shared by all Governors and County Heads (Kreishauptmannor), and simple calculations based on the harvest situation confirmed this

H0663 - 0007

opinion as justified. In the case of grain and sugar-beets, for example, 100% had been seized. If next year's harvest was not to be endangered, no possibility of seizure existed. In spite of that new demands from the Reich were being announced.

Governor General Dr. FRANK definitely opposed these new demands of the Reich, and declared that under the circumstances he would not deliver one more ton of grain.

H0663-0008

(Page 5, complete)

FRANK's DIARY, Working Sessions 1943 Entry of 26 January 1943, pp. 43,44,45

Working Session

in Belvedere Castle in Warsaw on 26 January 1943

Agenda: 1. Clearing and budgetary matters

2. Sale of armament plants

3. Plants owned by the General Government

4. The food situation
Deliveries to the Reich - Gasoline requirements

Participants:

Governor General Dr. FRANK

State Secretary Dr. BUEHLER

State Secretary Dr. BOEPPLE, et.al.

page 43

President Dr. SENKOWSKY remarks that President KEHRL expects a reply within the shortest possible time and would like to know whether the General Government was in a position to supply potatoes or gasoline.

Governor General Dr. FRANK declines even to discuss this question and emphasizes that, for the time being, this question did not exist for him.

Governor General Dr. FRANK announces that he would give his opinion on this demand for gasoline only after an official letter concerning it had reached him. He stated that he had written to the Reich Marshal that, in view of the circumstances referred to, it would be impossible to fill the quota imposed on the General Government under conditions now prevailing. The Reich Marshal was therefore aware of the fact that additional shipments going beyond that which they had agreed on previously would be just as impossible as complete filling of the quota imposed on the General Government even now.

H0663-0009

Page 44

General Governor Dr. FRANK again instructs President NAUMANN not to make any more shipments to the Reich for the time being, until negotiations are concluded. On the other hand, it was not possible to create the impression of refusing the demands of the Reich. If necessary, he would declare an emergency and declare that under no circumstances could any more be accomplished if the food potential of the General Government was to be maintained. It would be an unfortunate case if the Reich Marshal would absolutely insist on continued shipments; in that case new negotiations would have to be initiated. He therefore requested the offices concerned to observe his instructions strictly, which said that continued shipments to the Reich would have to wait until a decision was reached about the correspondence.

H0663-0010

(Page 7 lines 1 to 13 incl.)

FRANK's Diary, Working Session 1943 Entry of 14 April 1943

pages 39 - 43

Working Session

in the Koenigssaal of the Castle at CRACOW, Wednesday 14 April 1943.

Subject: Food situation of the foreign population in the General Government.

Page 39

In conclusion the Governor General summarizes the result of the conference. He declared: The basis of this conference was not so much a marked food problem as rather the complete political problem of the relationship of the German Reich to the occupied territories altogether, especially to the General Government as the relationship of the German people as a racial body to the Polish foreign nationality.

.....

(Page 7 lines 25 to 27 incl.)

Besides the tasks of securing victory today even while still in the middle of the war, the question of nationalities had to be settled. But regardless of what might happen in this connection, one must nevertheless at.....

H0663-0011

(Page 8, line 1)

tempt to satisfy somehow the demands of the Polish nation.....

(Page 3 - lines 19 to 27 incl.)

.....The demands made be the Reich upon the General Government with regard to food were unusually high. They were made without any understanding whatsoever of the condition of production in the General Government. In spite of the Governor General's statement that a situation of emergency had risen because of these excessial demands, the demands were further made by the Reich with a reference to the necessity of increasing the armament potential. Because of that the continued internal deterioration of the food situation in the General Government had taken place.

H0663-0012

Mee ing.

of the War Economy Staff and the Defense Committee on 22 September 1943 in the Koenigssaal of the castle at Cracow.

Page 22

.....In the course of the past few months, in face of most difficult and senseless struggles, I have had to carry through the principle that the Poles should at last be given a sufficient quantity of food. You all know the foolish attitude of considering the nations conquered by us as inferior, and that at a moment, when the labor of these peoples represents one of the most important potentials of our fight for victory. Through my opposition to this absurdity, which has caused most grievous harm to the German people, I personally, and many men of my government and many of you, have incurred the charge of being friendly towards the Poles or being weak with the Poles. For years now people have not hesitated to attack my work of governing this area with the foulest arguments of this kind, and behind my back to hinder the fulfilment of these tasks. Now it has been proved as clear as day that it is insane to want to reconstruct Europe and at the same time persecute the European nations with such unequalled chicanery. When I reported about matters in exactly the same tone to the Fuehrer on 9 May of this year and stated clearly /to him what the situation was, the Fuehrer said to me: Continue just as you have been doing, you are absolutely on the right road. I therefore speak in the name of the highest authority of the Reich and of this area.

The gravity of the situation forces me to admit, that the attitude which brought us Germans into conflict with those of foreign nationality in the middle of the war, must be changed. It is quite appa-

H0663-0013

(Page 25, Lines 1 - 15 incl.)

Page 3

rent we have first of all to see that the 10 million and the remaining 4 million foreign nationals that we have in the country, will under all circumstances work for Germany in peace, security, and with good food, they will have to work in the factories, the transport-centers and in the fields. Whatever serves this purpose, is right; whatever opposes this goal - no matter of what ideological, race-political, or otherwise founded points of view - has to cease in this area. It is impossible that thousands upon thousands of Germans should now be settled here by force, and thereby whole stretches of this territory be thrown into a mad state of unrest. As Commissar for the Reich Defense I must also say that it has been a difficult struggle to induce those in authority finally to put a stop to this undertaking of forcible settlement and re-settlement, when the catastrophe was already threatening to burst upon this area.

H0663 - 0014

(Page 31

Line 10-32

Page 41

General of the Police SS-Obergruppenfuehrer von den Bach-Zelewski stated: A unit engaged in combat has the right to judge the general situation from the front line sector, in which the unit is fighting We know that the unit, which is engaged in the main battle is optimistic if it has success, while the unit which has to hold the main attacks of the enemy, and which holds out with difficulty, may possibly consider the general situation to be worse than the real picture seen by the supreme command, where all threads converge.

In the whole of the guerilla warfare in Europe I am in command of the center where all reports on all the guerillas in Europe are received. I claim to have perhaps the clearest picture of the guerilla activity as well as also of our own forces. And even though in danger of being stoned by individual factory managers (Betriebsleiter. I must say that I wish that the territories for which I am partly responsible by order of the Reich Fuehrer/everywhere were as completely appeased as the General Government. I have to state this openly for once. The General Government causes me, and also the Fuehrer and the Reich Fuehrer SS the least trouble in this respect. I can explain this in only one way and please do not considered it as flattery - that just here the main line of policy is right and that men are in command here who also have the stamina to endure difficult times, it depends on that alone.

H0663 - 0015

(Page 32 of orig.
Line 1 - 22 inlc.)
Page 42

Most of the gentlemen who have spoken here, - perhaps with the exception of the Representative of the Military District Commander - have, if I may say so, only seen their own particular problems, just as I only think of guerilla warfare, which is my proper right. The general political situation and above all the whole front line situation, is of course decisive for the whole of the guerilla warfare in Europe. You cannot judge them individually as we at headquarters are in a position to do, where everything is systematically valued. Every defeat, no matter how small, on any front shows immediate negative results, and that is understandable from the psychological standpoint.....

Page 44

..... So there is therefore only the one question for the responsible authorities: How can I appease the territory with the means at hand? The Fuehrer and his representatives with the OKW or with the Reich Fuehrer SS will decide what means will be at our disposal.....

Page 46

..... I am convinced that fundamentally no area can be protected by police and armed forces alone. That is not found anywhere in the world, not in Croatia, nor in Serbia, nor in France, In the first place an area is appeased by political measures, and the armed forces and the police can only support these measures.....

H0663 - 0016

(Page 34, lines 1 to 9 incl.)

FRANK's Diary, Cabinet Meetings 1943, Entry of 20 Apr 1943

Pages 1 - 42

CABINET MEETING

On 20 Apr 1943, (Fuehrer's birthday) in the Koenigssaal of the Castle in Cracow

Page 1

Participants:

The Governor General

State Secretary Dr. BUEHLER

State Secretary Dr. BOEPLLE and others.

H0663-0017

The Governor General closed the government meeting with the following words:

One of the most important results of the meeting of today - for we all feel that things have become ripe - will be that I will help to force through in the Reich with the utmost persistence the total of our experiences which we again have seen formulated today.
The establishment is particularly interesting in the field of Polish policy as we are completely agreed in this meeting. As to the basic rules in the treatment of the foreign elements in this area from the partly experimental use of which, not only myself but almost all of you again and again had to take the blame from the Reich and the central authorities of the Reich (Reichszentralen) that we were too friendly toward the Poles, that we thought too little, and that the rough and strong fist alone was the right method. I believe that there were three and one-half years of an almost martyr-like ring around the execution of our point of view.

H0663-0018

FRANK's Diary, Government Meetings 1943 Entries of 22 July 1943
pages 43-77

Government Meeting

Thursday, 22 July 1943 11 o'clock at the KOENIGSSAAL of the Castle.

Page 46

After opening the meeting Governor General Reich Minister Dr. FRANK first took the floor to make the following statements:....

Page 57

The structural form of the General Government

Found much misunderstanding and brought to us for the past 3 years a great number of reproaches somewhat in the form that we were thought to lead here a sort of a detached life against the Reich, that we wished to erect some kind of a Polish kingdom, that we were absolutely hostile towards the Reich, that we would transgress here against the interests of a united leadership of the Reich - this whole trash of starting rumors of miserable slander campaigns against us, against our work, and against the aims of our work has collapsed pitifully.

Especially difficult for us in this year was very generally the question of the resettlement. I can give you the good news, that the resettling in general has been discontinued completely for the rest of the war.

As to the relocating of the industry, we are in full swing, that is now going on. As you know-I personally put the greatest emphasis on it we have to bypass this emergency for the Reich and we shall take over complexes of industry into the General Government in the coming months, provided with internationally important names.....

With this question is to be considered the almost complete change of structure of the General Government forced upon us.

H0663 - 0019

Page 55

As up to now we have always functioned as a country supplying the Reich with laborers and as a farm and food productive country of Europe, within a very short time we shall become one of the most important industrial territories of Europe. I remind you of names like KRUPP, HEINKEL, HENSCHEL, whose industries shall be moved into the General Government. Including the already available and organized industries this change of structure of the General Government will take on huge proportions. As practical-minded people you yourselves can imagine how many individual questions are connected with this allocation of industries into the General Government. A factory which moves somewhere into the vicinity of WARSAW needs gas, electricity, coal, water, food and living quarters for the laborers; all these have to be provided, built, established. Just like the project of the Eastern Railroad it will directly correspond in every respect to the potential of our space. I am happy to see this development and grateful that we can give these emergency alternatives to our fatherland which in the western parts is now submitted to the hardest tests. I would like to ask the gentlemen for very close cooperation in this problem.

Page 77

Staatssekretaer Dr. BOEPPLE confirms the good progress of work in all departments.....

.... In the name of the Government he could establish the fact that the relations between the Reich Agencies and the General Government have improved. All members of the Government were aware of the fact that they had to thank the unceasing determination of the Governor General for this development.

H0663 - 0020

Page 41 of Orig.)

FRANK'S Diary, Cabinet Meetings 1943 Entry of 26 October 1943

Pages 79 - 150

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H0663 - 0021

Four Years of the General Government

Introduction: Historical Review.

Today the General Government looks back to its existence of four years. The Fuehrer's decree of 12 Oktober 1939 about the administration of the occupi Polish territory to which the General Government owes its existence came into force. On 26 October 1939. When the Governor General was given the Fuehrer's order to incorporate the territories of the former Polish Republic now occupied by the German troops, into the administration of the Reich, from the very beginning on one thing was certain:

The objective was to take possession of the area, conquered by the German Armed Forces in the admirable military performance of an 18 days campaign involving severe sacrifice in blood, to heal it of the damages of war and to introduce a new order as soon as possible, the fruits of which should benefit the Reich.

The heritage encountered here, was difficult enough. The Polish Republic, an artificial creation of the Treaty of Versailles, was in capable to sensibly develop the strength of the country. The rash collapse of 1939 which followed the challenge of German Arms left behind itself a completely disorganized State system. The road from this chaos to the present state of developments is one of most exerting work, willingness to sacrifice, and unrelenting faith.

Governor General ! You have given me the task to account, in a government report, about the performance of the German administration of the past four years. The material which has been put at my disposal for this purpose by the chiefs of the main departments and offices of the government of the General Government, is so extensive and so abundant that

H0663-0022

Page 92

it will always belong to one of the most beautiful documents of the administrative history of this territory. It is impossible for me here to submit it even in its approximate entirety. I could only show it in great outline, and had to limit myself to the most important dates and figures. .....

Page 110

II. 2. Just Rule over the Native Population.

a) The German administration in the General Government allowed itself at no time to be driven to a shortsighted policy of hate and extermination of the foreign population, however strongly the settlement of German elements has been demanded in this area. For that neither the goal to fight for a united Europe by exclusion of the plutocratic - Jewish - Bolshevist world powers, could give any inducement nor the German administrative agencies, expectations of loyal and voluntary cooperation by the foreign population (for forced labor the sufficient executive has been lacking until now). What had been done for the removal of damages of the Bolshevist regime which the District of Galicia had to suffer, that in itself shows the attitude of the German administration. The injustices which came over the population during that time of terror, are step by step being made good systematically by the laws for the Restitution of Private Property (Reprivatisierungsverordnungen). Thus today the General Governor has put into effect the decree for the reestablishment of the private property consisting of real estate for homes and estates used for business purposes, and disowned during Soviet domination in Galicia as the Third Law for the Restitution of Private Property. .....

H0663 - 0023

.....In contrast to the assimilation policy of the government of the former Polish republic, no attempts are being undertaken today in the General Government to force a foreign national character (Volkstum) upon the national groups living here. On the contrary, a clear-cut seperation of the individual national groups is being undertaken here, so that every one can profess to be of that nationality (Volkstum) to which he is bound by ties of blood.

b) Above that, a far-reaching use of the non-German population for cooperation in the administration is taking place, especially on the lower levels of authority. Eminent positions held by non-Germans are those of village elders (Dorfschulzen), constables (Voegte), mayors, also those in the various technical professions such as physicians, veterinarians, agronomists etc. 7,200 non-German employees are active in the tax administration. The German postal system in the East employs 26,000 non-German workers, 6,440 are employed in the field of technical administration, and finally the Eastern railroad (Ostbahn) employs 145,330 non-Germans who perform their duties loyally and satisfactorily.

In this connection the before mentioned non-German jurisdiction is of interest, which is based on the principle to allow - as much as possible - judges of the nationalities to participate in the legal processes for the native population.

c) In the cultural field as well the inherited characteristics of the peoples of this area are being fostered.

To point out only a few examples: .....

.....Up to 1943, permission has been granted for the publishing of 438 Polish books and calenders with a circulation of 4,8 million as well as 338 Ukrainian books of all kinds with a circulation of 2,5 million.

The foreign language press of the General Government allowed large parts of the native nationalities to participate in the daily events .....

H0663 - 0024

. . . In the non-German school system, attention has been centered above all on the public school (Volksschule) as the basic and preliminary school system. In the shortest time, about 9,000 Polish elementary schools have been reestablished, ready for 1.5 million Polish children, and approximately 23,000 teachers have been appointed. Despite many difficulties, these schools have not only maintained externally, but have also been developed further from their meager beginnings, necessitated by war so that today they fully correspond to the natural educational mission of a Polish elementary school. The Polish elementary school will, as demanded by its surroundings either as a rural school, or as a school of a large city, give to those educated in it sufficient elementary knowledge and practical ability.

The Ukrainian elementary school system, of which at the time of the foundation of the General Government, only weak traces could be recognized has been reconstructed in accordance with the strength of the Ukrainian part of the population. At present, there are 4,500 elementary schools, in which more than 1,000 teachers teach their mother tongue, available for approximately 600,000 Ukrainian elementary school students.

Special importance is attributed to the non-German vocational school system. As far as the character of these schools allows, they have been included in the war-essential and vital production as well as the reconstruction. In almost every district (Kreis) there is a lower agricultural school for boys, many districts (Kreise) also have one for girls. . . .

Demanded by practical considerations, resulting from the necessities of war, the attempt was made to introduce higher special courses for the training of non-German replacements. Thus medical biological, veterinarian, forestry, agricultural and technical special courses were opened.

H0663 - 0025

An admirable number of physicians, veterinaries, agricultural leaders etc. could already be usefully employed by the administration of the General Government.

In regard to the health supervision of the native population, the combatting of epidemics stands in first place. To combat typhus, by far over 100 epidemics.hospitals have been erected since the beginning of the German administration. Numerous permanent delousing points have been established, in addition more than a thousand mobile delousing units have been imported into the General Government from the Old Reich. Thus e.g. 254 delousing points are available at present in the District of WARSAW with a daily capacity of 27,800 persons. Before the establishment of the General Government, there were only 15 institutions available with a daily capacity of 1,790.
In all districts (Kreise), decontamination squads are at work to disinfect lousy persons, apartments, furnishings clothes, linen etc. and to carry out the necessary disinfection measures in case of infections diseases. The typhus vaccine production is continuously being increased. Lately, typhus vaccine is being produced in large quantities not only in the WARSAW national institute but also in the typhus institute of the BEHRING-works in LWOW which was opened by the Governor General in December 1942. The planned combatting of typhus resulted in success in keeping down this dangerous epidemic. Whereas in 1942, still about 90,000 inhabitants were stricken with typhus, there were only 21,000 in the first 34 weeks of 1943.

A hardly less dangerous epidemic, which is very common in the General Government in comparison with the Reich, is abdominal typhus. By decree of the Governor General, compulsory immunization

H0663-0026

of all inhabitants of the General Government has been introduced. The experiences of the army during the world war makes us expect with the greatest certainty that this general immunization will restrict typhus a great deal.

Among the dangerous epidemics the widely spread Egyptian eye disease, the Trachoma, must be mentioned. Serious cases of Trachoma are treated and healed in special Trachoma hospitals at State expense. This epidemic too will finally removed in the near future.

Because of the partly impossible hygienic conditions in the General Government, the Main Health Department had to attach considerable importantance to secure for all localities good, hygienically pure drinking water. The work involved was performed in the Institute for Village and Settlement Hygiene.

The work of the German administration in the field of the hospital system is especially illuminated by the following numerical comparison of the hospitals which were available in the General Government in 1940, 1942 and 1943. There were in the General Government,

in 1940 outside of Galicia 128 hospitals with 17,000 beds

" 1942 " " " 156 " " 24,537 "

By the annexation of Galicia,

92 hospitals with 10,700 beds were added.

In 1943, the following existed:

276 hospitals with approx. 40,000 beds for non-Germans

and 4 " " 1,000 " " Germans.

H0663-0027

Page 116

..... The Polish Social Insurance helps the victims of labor. It was continued in all branches of sickness, accident, invalid and employees' insurance. By cash grants and a newly organized medical service with almost 2,000 doctors, the social insurance has spared large parts of the Polish population from dire need. The funds of the social insurance provide special care for the family members of the workers employed in the Reich as well as the workers themselves, if they return to the General Government because of sickness or accident.

Besides social insurance, which provides care for the victims of labor, an extensive military welfare has been built up for the care of the victims of war. With a yearly expenditure of over 70 million Zloty, over 70,000 non-German war damaged persons and orphans have been taken care of. .....

f) The authorities of the General Government, especially the personnel administrations of the governments, of the Eastern Railroad and the German postal system in the East have exerted all their power in order to guarantee a living wage to the non-German service members and their families, especially since the salaries had to be kept at a low level for reasons caused by the war. By the installation of community kitchens, co-operatives, or as e.g. in the WARSAW district, the establishment of a regular noon meal in almost all official agencies, the living conditions of the non-German official employees has been improved decisively.

g) After tedious reconstructive labor in the agricultural field, lately the German administration succeeded in formulating the food supply of the native population in such a way that

H0663 - 0028

Page 117

the working foreign nationals were no longer obliged to satisfy their and their families's livelyhood in time-consuming efforts on a free market. But it will also be the intention of the government to enable the foreign worker in the future by regulated allocation of his consumer goods to put his working power fully and unrestrictedly at the disposal of the German reconstruction effort. If these outward prerequisites have been created, it will be all the easier to remove the one who malevolent does not make his working power available, or is even active against the German interest.

In any case, after four years of administration of the General Government, there is absolutely cause to recognize the service of the non-German official employees of this administration. - - - -

Page 119

c) Besides this, the General Government has set itself into the service of the war armament of the Reich with great effort . Even if no extensive figures can be given for that because of understandable considerations, the example of the WARSAW district alone shows the efforts which have been made in this field of the expansion of the war production.

In the middle of 1943, there were already 31 large W- enterprise and another 43 enterprises supervised by the armament detachments (Ruestungskommando) in the WARSAW district. The number of employees of the armament factories has increased from 1,600 men in 1939 to 65,000 men in 1943. The orders on hand which amounted to 19.3. million Zloty at the end of 1939 already amounted to 480 million Zlotys in the middle of 1943 .

H0663 - 0029

I now take the liberty to turn to the third part of my report and speak about.

III the development of economic life during the past four years.

1. Food and Agriculture

A review of the reconstruction work of four years in the field of food and agriculture shows a pleasing picture in every respect. With the aid of a strict leadership organization and a varied new agrarian legal order with many an original legal creation, reconstruction work has been performed here as can hardly be shown for any period of time in the history of this area.

It is known that the General Government is mainly composed of those areas of the former Polish state which are agriculturally inferior and required subsidies. Into this area, at the time of the existence of the Polish state, 3/4 of a million tons of wheat had to be imported every year, because its own production was not sufficient for the complete consumer requirements of the large consumer centers WARSAW, LWOW, CRACOW. The catastrophic condition of Polish agriculture was only to a small extent caused by the immediate consequences of war. Of decisive importance was the completely faulty agrarian policy of the Polish national leadership which believed to be able to carry out the contemplated economic and military rearmament at the expense of agriculture, and surrendered it to international stock speculations by trying it to the world market price. Being entirely unremunerative because of the collapse of prices agriculture was forced to turn to intensive cultivation of the soil and to live off the reserves. Deteriorated farm buildings, starving cattle, obsolete and untended utensils and machinery and badly cultivated fields were the external picture of this policy.

H0663 - 0030

Thus in the autumn of 1939 the agricultural leaders of the General Government were faced with a practically insoluble task. The season demanded the immediate beginning of the fall cultivation and other preliminary work for the next harvest. Essentially left to themselves, these men began the reconstruction and they succeeded in the fall of 1939 as well as in the spring of 1940 in cultivating the soil, with practically no exception.

Thanks to planned work the General Government survived the severe winters of 1940/41 and 1941/42 without serious losses, although by allocations of manpower and of stock of all kind much assistance had to be given to the Galicia district devastated by the Russian domination.

For the first time, a production battle could be proclaimed for the economic year of 1942/43, which - under the protection of a special decree by the Governor General - designates agriculture as the basic and decisive branch of the economy of this area.

A survey of the most important figures of the results since 1939 will emphasize this. While in 1939 - as already mentioned - the Reich still had to loan 130,000 tons of grain to the General Government in order to secure the supply during the winter 1939/40, the following was achieved in 1940/41:

454 914 tons of grain
552 117 tons of potatoes
43 328 tons cattle
8 573 tons of fats

In 1941/42, these figures could be increased to:

700 940 tons of grain
785 503 tons of potatoes
70 003 tons cattle
16 876 tons of fats

1942/43, the following amounts were gained:

1 330 385 tons of grain
1 590 000 tons of potatoes
110 000 tons cattle
20 868 tons of fats

The following is expected from the harvest of 1943/44:

1 600 000 tons of grain
2 150 000 tons of potatoes
109 000 tons cattle
31 400 tons of fats

The foreign helpers of the German leadership, especially the agronomists have played a considerable part in this extraordinary success, a fact which we willingly recognize.

H0663-0031

Especially the great masses of farmers, down to the small and smallest enterprises, have in general willingly obeyed the orders of the German agricultural leadership. In this respect the installation of so-called model-enterprises (Beispielwirtschaften) - of which the LUBLIN District alone created 3,432 until now - has had especially good results. The farmers of these areas obviously feel that for the first time in their turbulent, hard history a government cares for them, concerns itself with their fate, assists them with advice and aid how they may attain better living conditions by better work and better performance.

2. Forestry and Lumber Economy; Hunting.

In the field of forestry and wood economy, unfavorable conditions were found to have been similar to those in the fields of food economy and agriculture.

a) The continuous bad financial situation of the state in connection with Jewish economic policy and policy of exploitation, furthermore insufficient legislation and forestry administration have led to the uprooting of continually new wooded areas. In the two decades of the existence of the Polish state, approximately 1 million hectars of forests have been felled, and in their place came areas with poor yields and barren land with the well-known consequences of erosions and floods. The entire forest area of the General Government today amounts to around 3 million hectars so that of the entire area of the General Government of over 14 million hectars forest do not even comprise 20 %. During the past four years the exploitation of forests resulted in a total of around 18 million cubic meters of lumber.

H0663 - 0032

This felling of trees corresponds to a barren area of around 87,000 hectars. Accordingly all attention must be turned to an expert reforesting policy. During the last four years almost half a billion seedlings of the most various types of trees have been planted.

The number of those presently employed in forestry amounts to approx. 130,000 persons.

The forest road network (Waldbahnnetz) has been considerably extended with 130 kms of new roads.

Great care has been given to the by-products of forestry. Here it was mostly a question of production of raw resins and the production of Kolophonium, turpentine and charcoal; the branch-wood distillation increasingly produces terpentine oil, tars and tar oil. A perceptible easing of the food economy was brought about by the increase of the berry and mushroom harvest which in 1942 amounted to almost four times as much as the one of 1941. Peat production is of special importance; peat yields could be increased from 100,000 tons in 1941 to 300,000 in 1942; in 1943, already on 1 August an amount of 300,000 tons has been reached.

b) In the field of <u>lumber economy</u>, considerable progress has been achieved by the elimination of Jewish influences, transfer of the production to reliable German firms and by numerous improvements in the plants. The closing down of almost 500 unremunerative or non-essential factories considerably increased the productive capacity of the plants still working.

H0663 – 0033

With the in creasing scarcity of liquid motor fuels, a new task arose for the lumber economy by the erection of wood service - stations for the supplying of approx. 2,000 civilian motor vehicles, which had been converted for wood-gas.

c) In the field of hunting, as a result of the confusion of war, the severe winter of 1939/40 and because of the Russian domination, a seriously decimated amount of game has been found in the Galicia district. But the immediate establishment of hunting rights in conjunction with the creation of a German hunting administration has stopped this development, and enabled a restitution of new game stock.

The General Government is at present divided into 1,400 hunting districts to each of which a German hunter bears title. The national economical importance of hunting must not be underestimated; thus e.g. about 330,000 kgs, of game have been delivered during the hunting season of 1942 alone, and e.g. 2,500 fox skins were brought to the fur market. The seizure of the skins of wild animals and valuable furs is in continuous progress; thus 1,500 deer skins already reached the trade during the current hunting season.

In this connection, the employment of the Protective Forestry Corps should be considered which is charged with the protection of the forestry field offices and the lumber enterprises as well as with the combatting of forestry crimes and poaching. The forestry protective corps also dedicates itself to the expert training of non-German forestry officials and forest workers; until now, 37,000 persons have received practical training by the forestry protective corps. 18 forestry officials have been killed in action or died in the exercising of their difficult duties.

3.) Manufacture.

The basis for the rise of manufacture was.

H0663-0034

especially unfavorable in this area, because compared to the conditions in the Reich the Polish forms of economy and means of economy were extremely backward.

a) In mining, for instance, it was important first to provide the technical pre-requisites for the reopening of the production of the mines. This has been realized in a comparatively short time so that despite its modest total volume the mining industry of the General Government contributes as an important factor to the general war production.

The Office for Soil Research has earned exceptional credit in the exploration and utilization of the treasures of the soil as well as in geological survey.

b) Since the beginning of the war, but especially since the end of 1942 industry stood under the symbol of increased effort. The armament economy was expanded continuously, orders from the Reich increased, the transfer of industry began to take effect.

The lack of manpower, raw materials and machines necessitated a thorough search (Durchkaemmung) of all manufacturing enterprises. In the RADOM district the cleansing of factories has reduced the 1,500 industrial enterprises existing before the war, with approx. 40,000 employes, to approx. 500 useful and accordingly improved enterprises to which 50,000 workers could now be allocated. The cleansing measures must also be continued in the still remaining enterprises since the production program and manufacturing processes have in many cases been unsuitable developed. An equalization with the industrial conditions in the Reich is being attempted as much as possible by training courses, by the introduction of a uniform, modern accounting system as well as by the introduction of Reich standards.

H0663 – 0035

The continuous supervision of the production takes an important place beside this reconstruction work; included in this is e.g. the providing of the workers with all necessities of life, the supplying of the enterprise with raw materials and fuel, the safeguarding of the necessary manpower and the safeguarding of frictionless delivery.

c) In the field of trade the German economic administration found itself confronted by new tasks. The trades structure of the General Government is completely different than that of the Reich. Small trade concentrated itself in the cities and there fulfiled tasks which for a long time have been taken over by industry in Germany. It was important here to concentrate on reducing manpower - material decisively. Thus an organization was created which by the formation of production groups put the trades into a position to fulfil large orders which could be executed by individual handicraft workers

The furtherance of new replacements for the Trades by the shortenin of the training period in cooperation with the guilds and by retraining courses and vocational schools has been advanced strongly by the German administration.

d) In the field of commerce, a capable and reliable large scale distributio machinery has been lacking before. By using German overseas firms, district wholesale houses (Kreisgrosshandlungen) were installed for each one or two district agencies (Kreishauptmannschaften) which have not only proved themselves valuable in the normal distribution, but also in special cases, such as the bonus distribution in the framework of the harvest yield action. The Polish retail business was the one-man and one - room kind of enterprise, in which one could buy everything,

H0663 - 0036

Page 130

the turnover of which, however, did not offer its owner a basis for existence according to the German standards. During the clearing of the economy of Jews, a large number of these businesses were closed down. Above that, however, attempts are being made to guide the retail trade to healthy and progressive methods by a systematic cleanup procedure. The cleansing action of factories has been concluded almost everywhere outside of the large cities. ....

Page 132

5. Communications.

The performances of the large transportation means give an especially impressive description of the economic rise of the General Government.

a) The Eastern Railroad (Ostbahn) at present operates and administers about 2,000 km double-track, 4,500 km single-track and over 600 km narrow gauge railroads. The track and station installations as found at the end of the Polish campaign could by no means fulfil in the new requirements extent as well as in condition. The destructions caused by the campaign were mostly repaired by expedient repair works by the end of 1939. All distances could again be used on all tracks by the end of 1940. The deterioration of relations with the Soviet Union in the fall of 1940 forced a further expansion of the rail network, which until now was only installed for the satisfaction of the economic requirements. It is especially remarkable that this extensive construction program could be carried out during the severe winter of 1940/41. By the end of 1942, all roads in Galicia which have been thoroughly destroyed by the Soviet as well as by two flood catastrophies in August 1941,

H0663 – 0037

were again ready for use. After the General Government had become the bridge between the Reich and the newly gained Eastern territories, it was important to expand the network of the Eastern railroad to a even more tremendous increase of performance. 14 million cubic meters of earth were moved until now, 900 km of tracks were constructed, 440 new bridges and bridge reinforcements of a length of 18,500 m have been constructed.

The following amounts were transported in public freight traffic:

in 1940 15.3 million tons.
in 1942 18.2 million tons.

In passenger traffic, the following

in 1940 47.8 million
in 1942 127.5 million

travellers have been transported. – One must also remember here the railroad protective police assigned to guard the security of railroad property in the railroad installation and of the supply lines, which since the existence of the Eastern Railroad suffered 41 casualties in the constant fight against railroad robbers and partisan groups.

b) conditions in 1939 were similar for the German Postal System in the East as they were for the Eastern railroad. Despite the fact that after the completion of the fighting action the former Polish communications system has been completely disorganized, it has been possible to surpass by far the comparable achievements of the former Polish postal administration during the course of the past four years. Thus e.g., from 1940 until 1942, the amount of letters increased from approx. 3.10 million to approx. 5.30 million and the monetary traffic in the money order service from around 3.5 billion Zloty to approx. 13.5 billion Zloty. The telephone network has expanded from 95,000 km before the war to 350,000 km by the end of December 1942. During the Polish period, 6.3 million long distance calls have been made annually,

H0663-0038

in 1942 approx. 13 million, The number of telegrams has increased from over a million before the war to over 4 million in 1942.

By its rate policy as well as by its efforts for the improvement of the organizational and technical conditions the German postal system in Galicia has proven that its goal was not only economic success, but also the creation of a capable communications system in the service of the armed forces, the administration, and the population.

c) Road communications were also put at the service of war economy.. The stocks of motor vehicles from the time of the Polish campaign, which were insufficient in the beginning and were further decreased by removal to further Eastern points, were seized, used in accordance with superior national viewpoints and also increased by imports from the Reich. By using wood, peat, and natural gas resources the conversion of the vehicles to substitute fuels has been carried out; larger means of communications such as the STRASSENVERKEHR G.m.b.H, and the Carpathian Transport A.G. have been created. Despite the scarcity of loading space the transportation requirements could be satisfied during the time of the greatest strains on traffic. In newly established driving schools, driver replacements, especially also the training of drivers for generator vehicles have been taken care of. Since the driver's license issued in the General Government is also valid in the Reich, the training of driver replacements also means a contribution to the labor utilization of the Reich.

H0663 - 0039

Page 135

d) In order to convert the entire system of communications of the General Government, Rail, Water and Highway, into a sizable instrument of the war effort, the Governor General already plans for the next weeks the creation of a Main Department for Railroads. This new main department, under the leadership of the President of the Main Department for Railroads will in a sensible manner divide railroad, inland shipping and motor vehicle transportation according to superior viewpoints and under the exclusion of any overlapping and frictions between the individual means of transportation.

6. Technical Administration.

The General Government by its geographical position is the bridge between the Central European production and traffic center and the raw material areas of the East and thus has a task of special importance in regard to communication policy.

a) The highway network of the former Polish state was by no means suitable for the new problems. Rather than that, everything has been done in those times to block off Poland from Germany and Russia by a onesided direction of its traffic towards WARSAW and the Baltic. After the determination of a new highway network adjusted to the new requirements in October 1939, the Road Construction Administration took over approximately 3,800 km of General Government roads, 3,700 km district roads and 6,900 km county (Kreis) roads. In the execution of the new highway construction program first the roads running East and West have been given modern road tops and have been widened, also appropriate bridges have been constructed. This task has been completed in August 1940. Besides that, a number of crossings over valleys and rivers, among them 4 large bridges over the Vistula were constructed.

In July 1940 another road construction program,

H0663 - 0040

the so-called "Otto Program" has been begun, which at first contemplated the expansion of approx. 990 km of roads and later on of another approx. 800 km. New great tasks were given the road construction administration with the annexation of Galicia. The reconstruction of all river crossings from the old General Government to Galicia was of especial importance. Furthermore, improvement work has been begun in the fall of 1941 on the LWOW-TARNAPOL transit road to the border of the General Government as well as on the LWOW - BRODY transit road in the direction of KIEV and the work has already been partly finished. Besides these primary construction plans a considerable number of smaller expansion measures have been carried out.

b) In the field of water works, important tasks had to be solved, namely

1. the creation of a sub-surface water level suitable for all plants,
2. the cultivation of the Vistula and its tributaries as waterways,
3. The utilization of the water energy of the Vistula area to increase power production.

Approx. 240,000 hectars were made dry, 5.600 hectars drained, 9.200 hectars broken up, 220 hectars of dykes were built up, 1,100 km of river beds were regulated and cultivated according to profile, 3,600 km of new ditches were dug.

After clearing the river beds of bridge ruins and similar things, the preliminary work for the Vistula construction and the planned shipping connection to Upper Silesia was begun without delay. Besides that, the available ship yards were repaired to such extent that

H0663-0041

the Vistula fleet, which suffered greatly by the war, could be put in order again and new shipping tonnage could be constructed.

c) The Power Supply of the country and of the armament factories of the Reich transferred to the General Government is of greatest importance. It was important here to surmount special difficulties because of the lack of sufficient anthracite resources, sufficient modern heat generating plants and the construction of water power works, which stopped at the very beginning.

The work on the ROZNOW Dam , 50% of which had been completed by 1939, was furthered under German leadership so much that the reservoir could be filled in September 1941, and that in December 1941 the first current could be generated. So far the expended funds amount to 55 million Zloty. The continuation of the construction of the Equalization Dam CZCHOW (Ausgleichssperre), which had been begun during the Polish period, has been inaugurated in the fall of 1942. This dam can probably be put into operation in the course of 1944.

By planned order and relentless exploitation of the available useful consumption possibilities it has been possible to adjust the energy supply to the most important requirements. The execution of this program of energy economy is in the hands of the Eastern Energy Co. Inc. (Ost-Energie-A.G.) founded by the government. Until now in the energy field an annual increase of 500 million kilowatthours in total energy production and in the field of gas an additional transportation possibility by the use of the new pipelines of an average 400 million cubic meters could be achieved.

H0663 - 0042

Page 137

7. Credit System.

The organization of the credit system may be considered concluded for the duration of the war. The bank supervisory office for the General Government began its activity with the seizure of the available credit apparatus which was comparatively undeveloped even before the war and was completely thrown back by the partition of Poland. The first measure was the reestablishment of operations of the credit business by the establishmer of an atmosphere of confidence and by regulating measures in the credit business, such as the removal of Jewish influence and unreliable management, by cleansing the credit business of no longer fit to live or economically undesirable credit institutes and finally by the introduction, of moratoriums for debts from the pre-war era. In order to provide the general prerequisites for the reconstruction of the credit system, clarity had to be created then about the changes resulting from the conditions of war. By an agreement with the Reich the General Government received an adjustment which was used primarily for the restitution of the economic damages caused by the war. Above that, the bank supervisory office played a considerable part participating in the general direction of the economy from the credit system angle. The influx of deposits in the credit institutes has increased from 68.9 million Zloty in the fall of 1943 to 1 billion 697 million in June 1943. On 31 August of this year, the amount of deposits reached the level of the deposits in all credit institutes of the old Poland for the first time. The sum of the credits of new business amounted to.

H0663 - 0043

approx 118 million in 1940, in the summer of 1943 already approx. 1 billion. The greatest part of the credits fell to commerce, the State, public corporations, industry and agriculture.

I now reach the fourth part of my report which concerns the

IV. Financial Situation of the General Government.

The upward development as experienced by the economic life in the General Government during the past four years, found special emphasis in the development of the financial situation of the General Government.

1. The fears harbored at the beginning in regard to the effects of the destructions which war has brought over the economic and social life of the country, on the tax income, fortunately did not materialize. After a successful revitalization of industry and commerce, the tax incomes improved already during the first year, and reached in the form of property and traffic taxes during the fiscal year 1940/41 the net amount of 253.5 million Zloty. In comparison it is mentioned that in the same area before the war under completely normal economic conditions, approximately 350 million Zloty were collected. During the fiscal year 1941/42, the net income increased to 649 million Zloty. The income of the district of Galicia with 42,6 million Zloty is contained in this amount. During the fiscal year 1942/43, the income increased further and reached 1.1 billion Zloty. 183.5 million Zloty of this amount are the share of the district Galicia. A further increase, especially in the district Galicia, is expected during the current fiscal year.

H0663 - 0044

Income from duties and consumer taxes increased from approx. 120 million Zloty in 1940 to approx. 185 million Zloty in 1941 and approx. 206 million in 1942.

The income from the monopolies increased from approx. 469 million Zloty in 1940 to approx. 646 million Zloty in 1941 and to approx. 992 million in 1942.

Administrative incomes amounted to 8.6 million Zloty in 1940, approx. 13 million Zloty in 1941 and approx. 43 million Zloty in 1942.

Thus the total incomes of the General Government from the above mentioned sources of income amount to approx. 871 million Zloty in 1940 approx. 1.4 billion Zloty in 1941, and approx. 2.2 billion Zloty in 1942. The upward movement of the national income still continues in 1943.

2. These incomes are included in the ordinary budgets of the years 1940 to 1943, which show the final balance in income and expenditures:

1940	approx.	1	billion	Zloty
1941	"	1.7	"	"
1942	"	2.7	"	"
1943	"	3.6	"	"

Besides that, special budgets were established for the management of special incomes and expenditures, which show the final balance in incomes and expenditures:

1940	approx.	278	million	Zloty
1941	"	714	"	"
1942	"	477	"	"
1943	"	628	"	"

On basis of the favorable increase of the incomes a suitable management of the budget became possible, which although obeying the demands of economy, enabled and furthered the development of the administration and the economy.

H0663 - 0045

Page 140

The solution of numerous problems in the adminstration and the economy depended a great deal on the fact that stable conditions could be established and guaranteed in the food sector.

In timely recognition of this fact at the very beginning the Finance Main Department considered it its primary task to make available funds for the furtherance of the food economy and agriculture, in its management of the budget, since otherwise a serious increase in prices could not have been prevented. On the basis of a disciplined budget management it has been possible to satisfy the constantly increasing demands of the food economy and agriculture. Several figures may show these contributions of the Finance Main Department for the securing of the food supply:

The following amounts were made available for the furtherance of the food economy and agriculture:

Fiscal year	1940	Approx.	50	million	Zloty
"	"	1941	"	75	"	"
"	"	1942	"	104	"	"
"	"	1943	"	139	"	"

The following sums were made available for the agricultural enterprises administered by the Real Estate Main Administration (Liegenschaftshauptverwaltung,) which are of especial importance for the securing of food supply, which however cannot be operated profitably by their own strength in view of the necessary investments and the prices for agricultural products:

H0663-0046

During the fiscal years 1940 and 1941 annually approx.13 million Zloty
during fiscal year 1942 approx. 81 million Zloty
during fiscal year 1943 approx.188 million Zloty

The lowering of prices for fertilizers, the covering of losses in the storage of grain and the financing of silo construction are of special importance in the framework of measures which had to be financed for the furtherance of the food economy and agriculture. Thus e.g. in the budget 1943, the following considerable amounts were made available for these purposes;

For the lowering of prices for fertilizer approx. 30 million Zloty

For the adjustment of losses in the storage of grain and other vegetable products approx. 44 million Zloty

and for the construction of silos approx. 94 million Zloty

In this connection the important deliveries of the monopoly administration in the form of bonus goods to agriculture must be mentioned; thus e.g. in 1941/42 270 million cigarettes and 4 million liter brandy, 1942/43 1.5 billion cigarettes and 12 million liter brandy have been delivered; the making available of 2 billion cigarettes and 30 million liter brandy is contemplated for 1943/44.

Besides these achievements for the securing of the food supply, it was also possible to put a armament contribution (Wehrbeitrag) at the disposal of the Reich. This armament contribution, estimated partly in the ordinary, partly in the special budget, amounted to 500 million Zloty in 1941 and to 700 million Zloty in 1942; 1.3 million Zloty are contemplated for 1943.

H0663 – 0047

(Page 68
of Orig.)

Page 142

Another important achievement of the state budget of the General Government is the setting off of the entire Police costs to the Reich; The achievements which have been performed for the social care, welfare, payment and reimbursment of the employees in official service, Germans as will as non-Germans also take an important place in the State budget. Included in this are expenses for the installation of casinos, sports fields, libraries, convalescent homes for Germans and for the installation of Community kitchens, co-operative and distribution points for non-Germans; Furthermore, the granting of employment compensations, travbling pay and assistance and funds in cases of unmerited distress.

Special measures of the finance administration also applied to the recovery of the Community finances.

After operating funds had been made available by the government to the communities and groups of communities inall cases ffr the fulfillment of national tasks or in cases of special need, They were very soon made to establish and keep orderly budget estimate at all times. The development of conditions made it obligatory to make available for them special and sufficient sources of income. The incomes received by the communities throughshares of the collections of income tax, wage tax etc. in accordance with Polish law was not sufficient for satisfying even the most urgent financial need.

H0663 - 0048

Page 143

Therefore a recovery of the community finances has been achieved by the introduction of a registration fee and by a head tax (Einwohnerabgabe), and above all by the introduction of a trade tax.....

Page 150

The establishment of a closely knit and reinforced network of police strongpoints has proved itself organizationally superior in all parts of the country. The resistance movement and the bands believe themselves enabled to utilize for their purposes to an increased extent the tightening of the war situation since the end of 1942. Attempts at sabotage on the German reconstruction work, attempts against German officials, authorities and offices, against installations of the communications system, violent actions against Germans and loyally inclined non-Germans has increased considerably. In order to become more active these resistance forces received personal and material reinforcements by Russian agents and parachutists as well as by the dropping down of arms, ammunition and other equipment. The severest war has been proclamed against this resistance by announcement of the harvest emergency situation and only recently by the proclimation of the Decree for the Combatting of Attacks against the German Reconstruction Work and the full severity of the law has been threatened. Thanks to the devoted, selfless and always ready officers and men of the German police, protection and support could be granted to the German redonstruction work in the General Government. Almost 1,000 killed and over 1,000 injured officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the German and foreign Order-police (Ordnungspolizei) in the General Government bear witness that the men of the police do their duty and will be on their posts in the future as well.

H0663-0049

Page 10 complete

2233 - PS

FRANK's Diary 1944, Leitz file, cabinet meeting pages 3,4,5,6 entries of 16 February 1944

Cabinet session in the royal hall of the castle at CRACOW on Wednesday, 16 February 1944.

Page 3

The Governor General:

..... In connection with the defense of the General Government, apart from the outwardly more technical confirmations given to us by the Fuehrer, there now remains the Fuehrer's generous confirmation of my fundamental political attitude towards the foreign inhabitents of this area.

The unabridged version of the speech which I made several days ago before the foreign press at BERLIN upon the Fuehrer's request, has been sent to the Government members, also to the Governors and beyond them to the office chiefs (Dienststellenleitern). I therefore assume that you are acquainted with the text of this speech. Should this not be the case I should like to impose it upon you as an official duty to become acquainted with this speech. This speech was approved word for word. During the lengthy conference which I had with him he confirmed the principles of this speech in its full contents and permitted it to be used. Therein lies the great importance of this fact for us. You well know how I myself and many of you for many years were completely misunderstood on this point. What now represents the only possible basis at all for our political development, had been taken for kindness to the Poles, as damnable weakness toward foreign peoples. .....

Page 4

..... As opposed to this the fact must be established that the completion, the construction, the security of that which today constitutes the importance of this area were only possible at all

H0663 - 0050

(Page 71 Lines 1 - 18)

because against these reflections by the theoreticians of main force, so completely untimely with reference to the war, it was necessary to bring the substance of this area, in both a human and a material sense, into the service of the German war struggle in as positive a way as could be imagined.

Page 5

It is, therefore, extremely important for us that all these measures, on account of which we have so often been slanderously abused in small matters as well as large, are now approved by the Fuehrer without reservation, who has confirmed to me that they are the only possible policy, namely to use all possible means to win over Poland in particular, so that she will march in line with us. That is the ideal political event of this period. Now it is no longer the FRANK policy in the General Government, which can be opposed by a policy of force or something else, but it is the Fuehrer's policy which I, as Governor General, you as Governor or Government members, are to carry out in this area with his complete approval.

H0663-0051

2233 - PS

Page 74
Lines 1-3

FRANK's Diary 1944, Leitz file, pages 2,3,4,5, entries of 6 March 1944

Discussion with Senior Judge of the District Court Landgerichtsdirektor WILDEN in the presence of President Dr. Von CRAUSHAAR.

H0663-0052

(Page 75 lines 8 - 13)

Page 5

The Governor General does not oppose as a matter of principle the training of the younger generation for the priesthood and for the reason that if courses for doctors etc. are being established similar opportunities must also be created in the field of religion.

H0663-0053

Page 77 complete

2233 - PS

FRANK's Diary 1944, Leitz file, page 1, entries of 14 March 1944

Discussion with state secretary Dr. BUEHLER.

In connection with the discussion, the Governor General dictated a teletype to the Governor of the LUBLIN district prohibiting as from that time any form of coercive measures against the inhabitants of the city or the districts. Every measure which is for the purpose of carrying off people by force, for the evacuation of villages, or for the forcible deportation of workers to the Reich must first have his written consent. This also applies to police measures of any kind in this field.

H0663-0054

(Page 78, lines 1-23)

FRANK's Diary "Leitz" file, pages 22,28,39 Entries of 18 March 1944

Factory assembly of German aircraft engine works. After the introduction of the appeal by the Sectional Manager, the Governor General made the following speech:

Page 38

.....However I am glad to be able to say: The factories are working, the farmers are coming with their harvests, the food production is increasing because we have carried out a sensible human European national policy in this country. I knowtthat we, and particularly I, have been suspected of being friends of the Poles.

Page 39

.....From the beginning I was determined to safeguard this country for the duration of the war, which I from the start estimated as lasting longer
/than one or two years. To do that one has to look after a country One can obtain from a cow the milk or meat; if I want milk, I must keep the cow alive. It is the same with a confused country, then I can no longer expect any production; but if I want production, then I must look after it. I must give it schools, churches, concerts.

H0663-0055

(Page 80 complete)

2233-PS

FRANK's Diary 1944 Leitz-file, Page 6,7 Entries of 12 April 1944

The Governor General considered it would be better to obtain 1000 coluntary workers, than to bring 4000 by force to work in Germany.

In this connection, President GERTEIS spoke of the treatment of the Poles in the Reich. This treatment, said to be even worse than that of any other foreign workers, had led to this, that practically no Pole would apply voluntarily for work in Germany. There were 21 points on which the Polish workers in the Reich were treated worse than all other foreign workers.

The Governor General requested .. President GERTEIS to make known to him, these 21 points for the abolishment of which he would intervene without fail.....

H0663-0056

FRANK's Diary 1944, Leitz File, Pages 1,3,5,6,7, Entries of 16 May 1941.

Continuation of the working session on the field of work of the NSDAP in the General-Government in the Koenigssaal of the castle.

Present: Oberdienstleiter TIESSLER, Distriktstandortfuehrer Dr. von BURGSDORFF, Party Member ALBERT and others.

Page 3

At the end of the session the Governor-General said that altogether these meetings were of extraordinary importance to him, and very desirable ...

Page 5

... The situation between Germany and Poland in the General Government must be strictly divided according to 3 aspects. First, the situation between Germans and Poles before this war should not in any way be a guide for the present attitude or for that of the future. The constant argument, that the Poles were the foes of Germany could no longer be the basis of a future policy, otherwise one would oneself stand in the way of a development of a European consolidation. The eternal motive of revenge could not be maintained. All arguments from the pre-war days for the consideration of the German-Polish situation were fundamentally wrong. .....

This second period, in which we now stood, would also have to be explained to the German people. Within the Reich the former discrimination against the Poles could not be tolerated any longer. It had taken him three years to succeed in putting an end to this wrong. It was also important in this respect to carry out certain educational work within the party.

... For him it was important that relations between Germans and Poles should be brought back to this great reality. The energy of the Germans should not be frittered away on a completely wrong attempt of a solution which could be handled after the war.

H0863-0057

By order of the Fuehrer he wished to state officially for the Party that the Fuehrer did not in any way approve of any kind of settlement policy in the General Government. GLOBOCNIK's action, of settling Germans in the Lublin District by force had occurred against the Fuehrer's will. An extermination of the Poles was unthinkable. It would always have to be borne in mind that 15 million Poles were facing only 180.- to 200 000 Germans. The so often criticized FRANK-Tour among the Poles, on account of which he had endured much by many unauthorized persons, was no longer being attacked today. The Party therefore was obliged to follow the same course in this field. He was glad that he could see complete understanding of this from the statements of the Party members. ...

H0663-0058

2233 - PS

Frank's Diary of 1944, Leitz File, Pages 1,2,3,4, Entries of 31 May 1944.

Discussion with President Wille.

President Wille submitted a report to the Governor General about the status of attorneys in the General Government. He pointed out, that the attorneys belonged to their chamber of Attorneys at home and that they were also paying their normal fees there. In view of the stoppage of war compensation, (Kriegsausgleichsstock) an agreement independent of the Reich had been reached by a special order.

The Governor General voiced his attitude in detailed statements concerning the question as to how the independence of the judges in the General Government could be maintained. Every German citizen should be in a position to avail himself of a defense counsel and to have more frequent conversations with him. The Law system in the General Government should enjoy a certain independence and it was the duty of the Director of the Department of Justice to represent to everybody the directives which he, the Governor General, had always represented. It was his aim that the reputation of the Law in the General Government should be completely upheld. He would do everything possible to further the authority of the Director of the Department of Justice in this respect. The clear picture of the administration of justice in the General Government should be: the Attorney General should be the representative of the state authority and the community, and the Judge should represent the assimilating factor. It also was his wish, that the Judges of the General Government should appear in public more often than previously, that further that the outward appearance of the Judges during law proceedings should be somewhat more ceremonious. In the press also it should be emphasized in some manner that the administration of Justice in General Government was operating in a domain of independence. . .

H0663-0059

(Page 91

Page 3 and 4

The Governor General voiced his strong misgivings in this respect concerning expcetional executions, as for example the forcible removal of persons to concentration camps. In view of previous experiences, which had been gained with the sabotage decree, the regulations of this decree would probably have to be rescinded.

H0663-0060

2233-PS

Page 92
Lines 1-6 incl.

FRANK's Diary of 1944, Sessions, Leitz File, Pages 9,11,12,
Entries of 19 April 1944

Government Session Wednesday, 19 April 1944 in the Koenigssaal of the castle at Cracow.

H0663-0061

(Page 93 line
7 - 12 incl.)

..... The Governor General then spoke in this connection about the treatment of Polish workers in the Reich. In compliance with his repeated requests the Reichfuehrer SS HIMMLER had prohibited the marking of the Poles hitherto usual in the Reich their placing on equal status with Jews and Gypsies, which had caused considerable degradation to the Poles.

.....

(Line 27 - 32 incl.)

..... The Governor General asked State Secretary KOPPE to submit the question to thorough examination. In any case it was his wish that the meaningless decrees for special treatment be removed in order to facilitate the recruitment of labor in the General Government. Otherwise he could not undertake to guarantee a continuation of the recruitment of labor.....

H0863-0062

(Page 100, lines 1-9 incl.)

2233 - PS

FRANK's Diary of 1944, Leitz File, Pages 2,3,4, Entries of 6 June 1944.

State Secretary KOPPE reported, that in the near future a large-scale action against the partisans in the Bilgoraje Forest would be begun by the armed forces with excellent units. The direction of this undertaking lay with the armed forces, but the police were also included to any extent that could be imagined possible.

H0663-0063

Page 101

Page 4

... The Governor General wants to be quite sure that care is taken to protect the harmless population, which was suffering itself under the partisan terror.

H0663-0064

2233-PS

(Page 102
of Orig)

(Lines 1-3 incl.)

FRANK's Diary 1944, LEITZ - File, Pages 4,5,6, Entries of 6 June 1944

Discussion with Président WILLE and Regierungsrat SCHULZ.

(Lines 25 to 33 incl.)

****

The Governor General declared that he would never sign such a decision as it meant the sending of the one concerned into a concentration camp. He always had protested with the utmost vigor against the system of the concentration camps, as he saw in it the greatest offence against justice. As he had thought there wouldn't exist any concentration camps for such matters, but they probably have been put into operation silently. It only could be handled in a manner that the persons would be pardoned to jail or prison for a certain number of years.

H0663-0065

For instance the punishment by prison terms is considered to be a punishment to be executed and supervised by authorities of the state. He therefore requests that State Secretary Dr. BUEHLER should be informed, that he, the Governor General would not sign such decisions. He did not wish any official confirmation of the concentration camps. There existed no pardon to the effect that it would bring someone into a concentration camp. The Standgerichte (summary courts) are a function of State Justice with an especial meaning consisting of Police units actually they should normally be occupied by members of the armed forces.

H0663-0066

(Page 104, complete)

2233-PS

FRANK'S Diary 1944. File (Leitz System) pp. 8, 24,

Entries of 25 June 1944

- -

State Secretary KOPPE then continues to speak about moral effect evoked by this project, even in the smallest village. It was regrettable to state that a small gang of 150 men had re-formed itself in the searched forest tracts from among the escaped outlaws; however, they were immediately being attacked again by the Police.

State Secretary KOPPE'S statement that in the course of the project a large number of gang confederates had been arrested causes the Governor General to state that a detailed investigation should be undertaken to determine whether they really were gang confederates. It would have to be avoided by all means that innocent men should lose their lives.

Page 24

In his concluding words the Governor General points out with special emhasis that the requirement to maintain this country and its population in order, peaceful and at work takes precedence over all other aspects. That is why increasing insecurity in the country should not be the cause for a terrorist policy. As long as the population was at work in the factories, there was no necessity for him to change his policy of appeasement.

H0663-0067

(Page 105-Lines 1 to 8 incl.)

2233-PS

FRANK's Diary 1944, LEITZ File, Page 1a,2a,4a,5a,6a,7a,8a,9a,10a, 1b,4b,5b, Entries of 4 July 1944

Work Conference in the Green Room of the Castle.

Page 2a.

President Dr. EICHOLZ then gives a summary of the present state of the School Administration in the General Government and states:

H0663-0068

Lines 27 to 31 incl.)

Page 107 lines 27 to 31 incl.

The Governor General expresses the hope that he will succeed in carrying through the creation of these Polish high schools.

In order to be of service to the Fuehrer he felt himself responsible for justifying in Europe's eyes the German world struggle in this particular field. The reserved his decision until the beginning of September.-

H0663-0069

The Governor-General further expressed his willingness to help the Polish elementary schools in securing their paper supplies. The student newspaper "Ster" was also deserving as wide attentionas before. . . . .

Page 10a

The Governor General thanks the several reporters for their interesting and relevant information. Viewing the past years of development of school affairs in the General Government on the basis of the reports submitted today by the reviewers of the Main Division and division heads (Abteilungsleiter:) of the District Administrations, one may conclude that a point had been reached in this development from which, while reserving some factors due to war conditions, some further elements must receive first consideration. The Governor General then sums up the results of the conference and comes to the following conclusions:

1.) The required amount of German language instruction in the two last classes of elementary schools may be permitted without any further considerations.

2.) Continuation of a higher level education in Polish may be considered in the form of Polish high schools. Definite proposals to this effect are to be submitted to the Governor General. Proclimation of the re-establishment of Polish high schools may eventually be made on the anniversary date of the General Government.

Page 1b

At the conclusion of the Work-conference the Governor General made a speech in which he stated:

First I would like to declare in a quite general way: In the General Government school and the education of children are exclusively the concern of the State. I desire that this be stated quite clearly. For this purpose you may refer to the full extent of my authority.

H0663-0070

(Page 109, Lines 1 - 17 incl.)

I do not intend to make any concessions of any kind here, since concessions granted here would only lead to amateurish side - school systems which I can not tolerate under any circumstances whatsoever. I absolutely decline this, because I cannot condone any such luxury in this new sphere. I know of only one school system, that of the State. The duties which the Party may transfer to the Hitler Youths are so numerous as compared to other necessities that as leader of the Party in the General Government I shall be able to keep the Hitler Youths so busy that no manner of disintegration or working at cross-purposes in the glorious field of youth education will possibly be set through authoritatively between a Party organization and the State school organization in this territory.
I thereby defend one of the principles through observance of which the German people reached their greatness. I therefore would like you to defend my will without any reservation whatsoever against any other authority.

H0663-0071

2233-PS

FRANK's Diary 1944, Leitz file, 1, 3 Entries 7/7/44

The Governor General receives the bank-director President Dr. PAERSCH and the chief of the departments and branches of the "Emissionsbank" and the office of bank control.

After a resume of the history, work and duties of the Emissionsbank as well as of the office of bank control, the Governor General takes the stand and makes the following address:

Page 3

I realize very well that these efforts could only be accomplished, because the "mass" of the population, namely the mass of millions of Poles and Ukranians in this country could gain a certain confidence in the German direction. You know, how difficult it was to make clear to the Reich, the particular importance of considerate treatment of the racially foreign population in all parts.

H0663-0072

FRANK's diray 1944, Leih-File, page 6

Entries of 10.7.44

Reporter(Referent)von Palezieux points out that all the art-treasures, particularyy in the form of valuable paintings, were being stored at the castle. That it constituted international art-property and that it would be most appropriate to leave it in the castle area at the place where it had been.

The Governor General charges reporter Palezieux to make an exact list of these art-objects. Reporter von Palezieux must give the key to a reliable Pole who could stay in the castle area. He, the Governor General didnt want under any circumstances to take anything with him that was State property.

H0663-0073

(Page 114 of Orig.)

2233-PS

FRANK'S diary 1944, Leitz-File, pages 1, 13, 14, Entries of 19.7.1944

Labor session in the GreenRoom in presence of State-Secretary Dr. STUCKART of the Reich Ministry.

Topic: Reich - defense matters.

The Governor General declares in this connection that the whole Polish problem would have to be solved once in the sense of the administration of the Genral Government. The Poles deserved to be considered as absolutely fit for a European co - operation

Page 14

President Dr. von CRAUSHAAR continues that the irreproachable attitude of the 15 - 20 year old Ukrainians who were assembled at a camp constituted a small example for it. Poles arrived continuously with the request to be accepted in the camp. The considered it as necessary and politically sound to use young Poles for auxiliary anti-aircraft service.

A further example for the loyal attitude of the Poles was the fact that only 20 German supervisors and a clever director worked with 20.000 Poles in the oil-district and that not one strike was declared in the whole area. . . . . .

H0663-0074

2233 - PS

FRANK's Diary 1944 Leits-File Entries of 4.8.1944, pages 3,4,5.

Page 3

On the basis of the reports submitted to him by Dr.FISCHER and General STAHEL, the Governor General addresses the following teletype to Reich Minister Dr.LAMMERS:

"According to the corresponding reports of the combat-commander (Kampfkommandant) General STAHEL and the Governor Dr. FISCHER, who are both doing their duty in loyal, indefatigable co-operation in the middle of the concentric struggle of the insurgents, the following situation prevails this evening:.... .....The population adopts now on the whole a reserved attitude towards the insurgents. The insurgents partly have to use extraordinary coercion in order to get parts of the population for the construction of barricades. General STAHEL reports numerous cases where German soldiers of the Army or the Waffen-SS have been liberated or saved from the insurgents by the population and could only rejoin their units with the help of the population. The inurgents who do not form a closed military unit, namely, the so-called fighting followers (Mitlaeufer), begin to leave the ranks of the insurgents little by little and try to disappear in anonymity in the suburbs.....

H0663-0075

2233 - PS

FRANK's Diary 1944, Leitz-File, Entry of 5 August 1944, Pages 1, 2, 3.

Conference with President Dr. von CRAUSHAAR, with Oberregierungsrat Dr. LUXENBERG and District Chief (Kreishauptmann) SCHWENDER included later on.

Page 2

In this connection the Governor General suggests that the now elaborately prepared memorandum about the treatment of the Poles and the connection of German policy with Polish trends should now be forwarded to SS Lt. Gen. (Obergruppenfuehrer) KALTENBRUNNER. He also talked to SS Brig. Gen. (Oberfuehrer) BIERKAMP about it who is also of the opinion that the time had now come again to refer this Polish policy in the form of a memorandum to the highest leading authorities of the Reich.

The Governor General declares himself to be ready for such action.

Page 3

Conference with Legation Councillor (Betschaftsrat) Dr. SCHUMBURG.

By order of the Foreign Office Legation Councillor Dr. SCHUMBURG forwards to the Governor General a confidential message according to which possibilities exist for communications to be established between the German government and the Polish government in exile through a confidential liaison man.

The Governor General requests Legation Councillor Dr. SCHUMBURG to establish what position the Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs RIBBENTROP takes in the face of this report from BUDAPEST, and says he is prepared to discuss this matter personally with Reich Foreign Minister RIBBENTROP.

H0663-0076

(Page 118
of Orig)

FRANK's Diary 1944, Page 1,3,4,5,8,10,11 Entries of 4 September 1944

Discussion with State Secretary Dr. BUEHLER, State Secretary KOPPE, President Dr. Von CRAUSHAAR, Governor KUNDT, Legation-Councillor (Botschafterat) Dr. SCHUMBURG and Governor Dr. Von BURGSDORFF

Page 3

The Governor General is decided to follow the course he began no matter how the situation developped. He will direct his efforts towards using every opportunity to clarify the morale of the Polish population. He would not change his basic attitude in any way. He would also positively inform the Fuehrer about that.....

H0663-0077

Page 8

The Governor General makes his proposals out of the supposition that generally a certain humanization, a Vereuropaeisierung (Europefication) and a completely just treatment of the Poles must develop. It simply does not apply to millions of Polish workers and employees that every Pole is a crook. Furthermore, a basic change in the attitude of the SD was necessary. Beyond that, corresponding instructions must naturally also come from the Reich. A prerequisite for this policy was furthermore the complete change of attitude of even the last parts, who wanted to hold on with all their power to the old policy of extermination, destruction and degradation. Tremendous damages had been caused through this misjudgment of the realities during the course of the years. Opposing this, one had to arrive now at an inner, blazing European responsibility. .....

Page 10

The Governor General sums up the result of the conference. He then asks State Secretary Dr. BUEHLER, to charge Governor Dr. FISCHER to make the proposal to the insurgents in his, the Governor General's name, with the condition the Obergruppenfuehrer von den BACH agrees with it. As far as the general policy with respect to the Poles was concerned, one had to wait and see, how the co-operation developedd in the near future. He would then submit a thoroughly substantiated report directly to the Fuehrer. Reichsfuehrer SS HIMMLER, Reichsminister Dr. LAMMERS and Reichsleiter

H0663-0078

BORMANN had also to be informed about this proposal. The question, which course should finally be taken with respect to the policy towards the Poles, was for the Fuehrer to decide. Should the proposal really be rejected again, he could not any longer take the responsibility for things.

H0663-0079

(Page 121, lines 1-4)

2233 - PS

FRANK's Diary 1944 Pages 1,3,16,17 Entries of 5 September 1944

Inauguration of a training course for NS-Training Officers (Fuehrungs-offiziere) of the North Ukrainian Army Group.

Page 3

Governor General FRANK then made the following speech:

Page 16

... We have here a problem to deal with which I will discuss again at the very end, the Polish problem. In the Rump General Government we have a population of nearly 10 millions. These 10 millions have been entrusted to us and are our responsibility. The theory that all these foreign nations, whose masters we have become, have no right, is wrong. Because we wish to establish the new Europe, we have of course not only rights but also duties to these foreign nations. Hence the German Government's Polish policy which we now wish to follow intensively depends on our clearly understanding that the German administration of this area has to be carried out with a foreign population who in the end see some sort of self security in belonging to the zone of the German Empire. The theory of the total extermination, complete slavery, and complete loss of rights, is a severe offence against the interests of our country. Therefore we must especially stress that the German People and the German Reich must understand that it is the duty of the representatives appointed to these foreign territories to raise up the populations again,

H0663-0080

(Page 122, lines 1 to 3)

to make them believe in Germany, to treat them justly, to safeguard their particular cultural and religious customs.

H0663-0081

Page 123 of Orig.)

2233-PS

FRANK'S Diary 1944, Pages 2,3,4 Entries of 15 September 1944.

Conference with Staatssekretaeren Dr. BUEHLER and KOPPE.

The two Staatssekretaere report to the Governor General on their departments:

Subject of the discussion continues to be the complications about Camp MAJDANEK near LUBLIN. As the Governor General emphasized, great publicity is being given to this camp at the present by the world press, and thus inciting propaganda is being carried on against Germany with reference to this camp.

Staatssekretaer Dr. BUEHLER states that the government of the General has no information about this matter, since it never had any inside knowledge of these camps insofar as these camps were established and managed principally, exclusively and directly by the BERLIN SS and Police central office.; the Berlin central agencies are solely responsible for the over-all management, the administrations and all affairs of these camps. It would be inopportune, however, to call a government conference to discuss the subject; one has to be satisfied with this conclusion.

The Governor General agrees with this view, confirms also that the government of the General Government and all agencies including the district of LUBLIN bear no responsibilities for the occurrences in this camp, as the responsibility rests exclusively with the former Senior SS and Police Leader KRUEGER and with the competent Reich authorities.

H0663-0082

2233 - PS

FRANK's Diary 1944 Page 4 Entry of 15 Sept. 1944

Conversation with Dr. SCHUMBURG, Embassy Counsellor.

Dr. SCHUMBURG informed the Governor General that a few days ago, at the request of State Secretary Dr. BUEHLER, he gave an account about the Polish policy to the ambassadors and envoys of the Foreign Office, and explained the Governor General's principles. His speech met with understanding and approval. Concerning the WARSAW problem he looked forward to further initiatives and believed that it would perhaps be possible in view of the complete failure of England, America and the Soviet Union in the Polish Question, to bring over to the German side the insurgents fighting under General BOR by a reasonable offer of an Armistice on the terms proposed by the Governor General. Moreover Polish policy now stood somehow in the center of all European interests.

H0663-0083

2233-PS

FRANK's Diary Leitz file 1 Jan 44 to 28 Feb 44 and 16 Jan 45 to 29 Mar 45

Entry of the 4 Jan 44

1705 the Governor General receives Dr. von BURGSDORFF.

Then the Governor General gave governor Dr. von BURGSDORFF some instructions for his further activity. It will be his task to keep thoroughly informed about all decisive conditions within the district. Above all, the efforts of the governor shall be aimed at suppressing decisively all possible excesses by the police. . .

H0663-0084

(Pages 134 of orig
lines 1 to 15 incl.)

2233 - PS

FRANK's Diary 1944/45, Leitz file 1, Jan. 44 -28 Feb. 44 and 16 Jan 45 to 29 Mar. 45

Entries of 12 Jan. 44, Pages 1,4,11,12,13,14.

Page 1.

The Governor General participates at the final session of the meeting of German Agricultural Leadership in the General Government, held at the "Kurlichtspiele" (Movie theater) in Zakopane.

Page 4.

The Governor General then delivers the following address:

Page 11.....

Thus I arrive at one of the most important problems, namely the treatment of the alien nationality in this area.

lines 27 to 33 incl.

Under its professional trusted leadership this alien nationality became an important labor factor. I believe we can consider this development as one of the results achieved by a wise, careful treatment policy of the alien nationality (lively applause).

I will continue to do everything in my power to carry through this---I should like to say---

H0663-0085

(Page 135 of orig.) Lines 1 to 3 incl.)

European aspect of the reasonable treatment of alien nationality affairs.

Lines 16 to 26 incl.

You also know that many of us were blamed for their friendly attitude towards the Poles, because the measures granted to this country were considered as inspired exclusively by Polish interests. But if the Polish farmer peacefully cultivates his soil, if he brings in and delivers the harvest, a kind and comprehensive treatment can not be considered as a question concerning mainly Polish interests, but as a measure dictated only by the interests and for the profit of the general German leadership.

H0663-0086

(Page 136, Lines 25 - 28 incl.)

From all this results the fact that we are called upon to preserve the working strength, health, willingness to work, and - we may freely say - the peoples' joy of living.

H0663-0087

Page 139 - complete

2233 - PS

FRANK's Diary 1944/45, Leitz file 1.1.44 - 28.2.44 and
16.1.45 - 29.3.45

Entries from 14.1.44, pages 11, 15

- -

Page 11

Conference with the State Secretary Dr. BUEHLER, KOPPE, Dr. BOEPPLE, President OHLENBUSCH, Commander of the Security Police SS Oberfuehrer BIERKAMP, Press Chief GASSNER, Higher State Administrative Councillor (Oberlandesverwaltungsrat) WEIHRAUCH and Buergermeister TUERCK.

Page 15

SS Oberfuehrer BIERKAMP points out in this connection that in the course of year 1944 a further 100.000 workmen had to be transferred from the General Government into the Reich and raises the question whether a large part of the foreign people now brought into the Reich could not be reckoned in with the quota of the General Government. Moreover, he expressed himself as opposed to the forcible recruiting of people again by the police for working in the Reich.

The Governor General war decidedly against the police forces being called upon to execute such measures. Such a duty did not come within the jurisdiction of the police.

H0663-0088

2233-PS

FRANK's Diary 1944/45, Leitz file, 1.1.44 - 28.2.44 and 16.1.45 - 29.3.45

Entries of February 1st 1944, page 3, 4, 11, 12.

Page 3

Working conference hold in the Royal Hall of the castle.

Those present were: The Secretaries of State, Dr. BUEHLER, KOPPE and Dr.BOEPPI Main Section Chief (Hauptabschnittsleiter) STAHL, the Presidents GERTEIS, NAUMANN, EMMERICH, SENKOWSKY and OHLENBUSCH, Government Commissioners Dr.HEUBI Colonel FISCHER and Press Chief GASSNER.

Page 152, (lines 22 to 32 incl.)

President NEUMANN, expresses the following idea:

..... If one considers the last years in the General Government, one can establish the fact that, practically speaking, we Germans gave the Polish country people much more then we have taken them away from them: experience, construction, development of the food economy, of seed cultivation, and all the things which brought profit to the individual Polish peasant. What the administration of the General Government brought to the Polish country people during the last four years would

H0663-0089

(Page 153) line 1 to 4 incl.

never have been realized by the Poles in the last twenty years. The opinion which the Governor General expressed before the representatives of the German domestic press during his last speech in Berlin is 100 per cent correct.

H0663-0090

2233 - PS

FRANK's Diary 1944/45, LEITZ-File, 1 Jan 44 - 28 Feb 44 and
16 Jan 45 - 29 March 45.

Entries of 17 Feb 44, Pages 2, 8, 9 and 10

Page 2

Solemn dismissal of the former Deputy Leader in the General Government Labor "Bereich" of the NSDAP - "Hauptabschnittsleiter" STAHL (V.i.A.) by the GOVERNOR GENERAL, in the NSDAP building - and initiation into office of "Oberdienstleiter" TIESSLER as Deputy Leader. The GOVERNOR GENERAL made the following speech on the occasion:

Page 8

.....In connection with this may I mention the wave of inflammatory propaganda that for years has been continually instigated and systematically kept up by envious rogues against my personality as well as against all our activities. It was a fashion for some time to refer to the General Government as to a gangster-province, to call us corruptionists and not to reject even the dirtiest accusation in order to hit us. I have stood for all those filthy diffamations because I know that a time would come when the Fuehrer would do justice towards me as well as towards my efforts. And I do not hesitate to confess that I was deeply convinced that the Fuehrer would at last recognize this filthy diffamatory campaign. I carried on victoriously in this strong belief at a time when they did not even hesitate to involve my personal honour. In the course of the past months these individuals deserted us more and more and you may be sure that I will not rest before the last of those, who were involved in this dirty agitation, has left this place.

H0663-0091

(Page 183, lines 1 to 22, incl.)

To-day our situation is clear; to-day we are through with the difficulties that one always has to face, if one is to build something great. When the Fuehrer, after a close examination, gave the speech back to me that I was to deliver on his order on the following day to the representatives of the foreign press, he said, "How lucky that this speech can be made!" The Fuehrer regards the correctness of our constructive policy in this area so earnestly and deeply. And you remember how all means had been used to picture me as a friend of the Poles. There was not a reproach that certain offices of the Reich would not keep charging me with, because they had the mad desire to undertake the solution of national-socialist problems or national problems or problems of settlement in the middle of the war. .... The Fuehrer certified everything now. In my speeches I came back to all the things I have been blamed for in the course of the last years: let me only mention the Philharmonic, the professional courses in LWOW, the problems of School and Catholic Church in this area, how I have been persecuted on account of that. Now our opponents keep quiet, because the Fuehrer himself has declared that our policy is the only right one.

We, CATHERINE BEDFORD, Brit.Civ., 110561, and SGT. ERWIN STREISINGER, 40138067, hereby certify that we are thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the orig. doc.

CATHERINE BEDFORD,
Brit. Civ., 110561

SGT. ERWIN STREISINGER
40138067